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on

with a wireless remote control.--

REMARKS

The subject application is a divisional application filed under 37 CFR § 1.53(b) of parent application Serial No. 08/890,512, filed on July 9, 1997. In a final Office Action in the parent application, claims 23-28 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Arita (U.S. Patent No. 5,821,926) in view of Carpenter-Smith (U.S. Patent No. 5,838,973). In this divisional application, claims 1-22 have been cancelled without prejudice, and claim 28 has been added. Claims 23-28 are respectfully submitted for consideration.

Independent Claim 23, upon which Claims 24-28 are dependent, recites an Internet information displaying method for receiving Internet information, displaying it on the screen, and displaying a tool bar composed of plural buttons, each representing control function on the screen. The method comprises the steps of selecting an arbitrary button to be a selected button in the tool bar, then magnifying the selected button with respect to other buttons in the tool bar, and displaying the selected button.

As a result of the claimed invention, the selected button is displayed on the screen with a size which is larger than the other buttons. This relative magnification is helpful due to the fact that, in a television receiver, the picture resolution is coarse, and the screen is very wide. Televisions are usually viewed at a distance, and operated by remote control. Therefore, when using the Internet on a television receiver, the television is very often operated by remote control. The buttons and the tool bar, therefore, need to be visible from a distance in order to ensure efficient operation with a minimum of eyestrain. The

present invention, therefore, seeks to magnify a selected button with respect to other buttons so that it can be clearly viewed by a distance. It is respectfully submitted that Arita and Carpenter-Smith fails to disclose or suggest a method as recited in Claims 23-28.

The Office Action in the parent application took the position that Arita disclosed all of the elements of the claimed invention, with the exception of magnifying selected buttons with respect to other buttons in the tool bar. Carpenter-Smith was cited as curing the deficiency which exist in Arita. Applicants respectfully submit, however, that the cited prior art does not disclose or suggest the claimed invention.

Arita discloses a method of generating and operating buttons for computer processing, as well as a method of retrieving data with the operating button, and a method of displaying the operating button. The Office Action took the position that this disclosure was equivalent to all of the elements of the claimed invention, with the exception of the "magnifying step".

Carpenter-Smith discloses a system and method for interactively transforming a system or process into a visual representation. The Office Action took the position that Figures 15 and 16 of Carpenter-Smith disclosed magnifying of a selected button with respect to other buttons in a tool bar. However, applicants strongly but respectfully submit that columns 10 and 11 of Carpenter-Smith, referring to Figures 15 and 16, merely disclose a plurality of two-dimensional "objects" within object window 270, and that an OTV software tool provides various graphics options to change or enhance the two-dimensional object window 270. The options which are provided by the software include fill patterns, pen styles, colors, alignments, and fonts, that can be changed at the user's preference. Applicants respectfully submit, however, that Carpenter-Smith cannot properly be

interpreted as curing the significant deficiencies which exist in Arita. As noted above, claim 23 recites the steps of selecting an arbitrary button to be a selected button in the tool bar, and magnifying the selected button with respect to other buttons in the tool bar, and displaying the selected, magnified button. Arita, as noted previously, merely discloses the selection of a field corresponding to a button class, so that all of the buttons corresponding to the button class or classes can be displayed. Carpenter-Smith broadly discloses that software is available which enables options with respect to objects to be varied, with these options including fill patterns, pen styles, colors, alignments, and fonts. There is no disclosure nor suggestion in Carpenter-Smith of magnifying a selected button with respect to other buttons in the tool bar, and displaying the selected button. The only disclosure of such a step exists in the applicants' own specification.

The present invention requires no setting of options at a user's preference, but recites an information displaying method for receiving internet information, displaying it on a screen, and displaying a tool bar composed of plural buttons each representing a control function. The claimed method comprises the steps of selecting an arbitrary button to be selected in the tool bar, then magnifying the selected button with respect to other buttons in the tool bar, and displaying the selected button. Although Arita discloses displaying of a "class" of buttons, Carpenter-Smith merely discloses the rendering or displaying of a plurality of objects, and the ability to manipulate certain options with respect to these objects. It is respectfully submitted, therefore, that neither Arita nor Carpenter-Smith disclose or suggest the important magnifying step of the present invention.

It is well established in United States patent law that it is improper to look to the applicants' own specification for any teaching, suggestion, or incentive to combine or

modify prior art references in any way so as to yield a claimed invention (Interconnect Planning Corporation v. Feil, 227 USPQ 543 (Fed. Cir. 1985), Symbol Technologies Inc. v. Opticon, Inc., 19 USPQ 2d 1241 (Fed. Cir. 1991), In re Rothermel and Waddell, 125 USPQ 328 (CCPA 1960), In re Jones, 21 USPQ 2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992)). See also MPEP § 2143. It is respectfully submitted, therefore, that it is improper to consider it obvious to yield the claimed invention in view of the combined teachings of Arita and Carpenter-Smith. It is therefore respectfully submitted that each of claims 23-28 recite subject matter which should be considered to be unobvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art in view of the cited references. It is therefore respectfully requested that claims 23-28 be allowed in this divisional application, and this application passed to issue.

Timely consideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

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